

I. Nomenclatorial Transfers in Altensteinia and Campylocentrum

- Alex D. Hawkes -

During the course of taxonomic studies in the Orchidaceae of Cuba and Ecuador, it has become apparent that several nomenclatorial transfers are necessary in two genera, Altensteinia and Campylocentrum.

Reichenbach filius' genus Aa was established in 1854, in XEN. ORCH. 1:18. It is now considered referable to Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth's Altensteinia, erected in their NOV. GEN. ET SPEC. 1 (1815) 332. Because of this invalidity of Aa, the following transfers are required in the Ecuadorian species.

Altensteinia macra (Schltr.) A.D.Hawkes, comb. nov.

Aa macra Schltr. in Fedde Repert., Beih. 8 (1921) 37.

Ecuador: Riobamba, Chimborazo.

Altensteinia rhynchocarpa (Schltr.) A.D.Hawkes, comb. nov.

Aa rhynchocarpa Schltr. in l.c., 38.

Ecuador: Pichincha.

Altensteinia riobambae (Schltr.) A.D.Hawkes, comb. nov.

Aa riobambae Schltr. in l.c., 38, as Riobambae.

Ecuador: Chimborazo.

Altensteinia ustulata (Schltr.) A.D.Hawkes, comb. nov.

Aa ustulata Schltr. in l.c., 39.

Ecuador: Pichincha.

The sarcanthad genus Harrisella was established by Fawcett and Rendle in 1909, in JOURN. BOT. 47: 266, to accommodate a dwarf aphyllous epiphytic orchid which they considered distinct from the closely allied Campylocentrum Benth (in JOURN. LINN. SOC. 18 (1881) 337). As the type of the new genus they designated Campylocentrum porrectum (Rchb.f.) Rolfe (in ORCH. REV. 11 (1903) 247), a concept based on Aeranthus porrectus Rchb.f. in FLORA 48 (1865) 279. Subsequently several additional species have been added to Harrisella, a genus which we do not now consider valid. The following Cuban species has not previously been transferred to Campylocentrum, and the new combination seems in order here.

Campylocentrum filiforme (Sw.) A.D.Hawkes, comb. nov.

Epidendrum filiforme Sw. Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ. (1788) 126.

Harrisella filiformis Cgn. in Urb., Symb. Ant. 6 (1910) 687.

Cuba: Isla de Pinos. Also Jamaica, Hispaniola, P.Rico.

Fawcett and Rendle, in discussing Harrisella in their FLORA OF JAMAICA 1 (1910) 143, state: "The genus is very near to Campylocentrum, in which it has been included, but differs in the inflorescence, the lip, the form of the anther, and the form and dehiscence of the capsule." Inasmuch as these characters appear to intergrade with the true Campylocentrums, it is believed advisable to reduce Harrisella to Campylocentrum. Under this treatment the Cuban species of the genus are as follows:

Campylocentrum filiforme (Sw.) A.D.Hawkes, supra.

Isla de Pinos. Also Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico.

- Campylocentrum micranthum (Ldl.) Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 9(1901) 236.
Angraecum micranthum Ldl. Bot. Reg. 21 (1835) t.1772.
Aeranthus micranthus Rchb.f. in Walp. Ann. 6 (1862) 90.
 Oriente. Also Hispaniola, Trinidad, and northern South America.
- Campylocentrum monteaverdi (Rchb.f.) Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 11 (1903) 247.
Aeranthus monteaverdi Rchb.f. in Flora 48 (1865) 279.
Harrisella monteaverdi Cgn. in Urb., Symb. Ant. 10(1910) 687.
 Oriente. Also Hispaniola.
- Campylocentrum pachyrrhizum (Rchb.f.) Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 11 (1903) 246.
Aeranthus pachyrrhizus Rchb.f. in Flora 48 (1865) 279.
Aeranthus spathaceus Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. (1866) 264.
 Pinar del Rio, Las Villas. Also South Florida, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Tobago, Trinidad, and northern South America to Brazil.
- Campylocentrum Poeppigii (Rchb.f.) Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 11 (1903) 246.
Angraecum Poeppigii Rchb.f. in Linnaea 22 (1849) 858.
 Pinar del Rio, Las Villas, Camaguey, Oriente. Endemic.
- Campylocentrum porrectum (Rchb.f.) Rolfe in Orch. Rev. 11 (1903) 247.
Aeranthus porrectus Rchb.f. in Flora 48 (1865) 279.
Harrisella porrecta Fawc. & Rendle in Journ. Bot. 47 (1909) 266.
Harrisella Amesiana Cgn. in Urb., Symb. Ant. 6 (1910) 687.
 Oriente. Also South Florida, Jamaica, Yucatan, and El Salvador.

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STUDIES IN FLORIDA BOTANY

11. The Genus Vanilla in Florida

- Alex D. Hawkes -

Among the most complex and least-known of all orchid genera is the group Vanilla Swartz, a rather large aggregation of species extensively distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of the globe. They are highly variable viney plants, prominently leafy or virtually aphyllous, bearing generally large and showy blossoms which characteristically agglutinate upon drying.

Although the Florida species of Vanilla are still imperfectly understood, it is apparent that at least four species of the genus are (or have been, in the case of Vanilla planifolia Andr which is now perhaps extinct within the confines of the state) indigenous here, two of the leafy group, and two with abortive foliage. The non-leafy species have been carefully studied by Donovan S. Correll, and the paper dealing with his work, "The American Species of 'Leafless' Vanillas" (in AMER. ORCH. SOC.